

right to run farms and engage in handicrafts. A permission is, however, required from the Minister concerned before a non-resident can obtain the right of utilizing a real property for a longer period than three years, or in case this right is made subject to a notice exceeding twelve months (Act No. 63, November 28th, 1919).

None but Icelandic subjects (whether living in the country or not) may carry on fishing in territorial waters, and the ships so employed must be the exclusive property of Icelandic subjects. Foreign ships are forbidden to land their catches in Iceland for the purpose of curing them there; nor may they apply any curing process to their fish, either inside the limits or in Icelandic harbours. The Minister concerned may, however, grant the owner of a herring oil or herring meal factory, or any other factory of similar description, permission to employ a foreign vessel in fishing, provided the catch is to be utilized in the factory (Act No. 33, June 19th, 1922).

FOREIGNERS' PRIVILEGES AND THEIR RIGHT TO ACQUIRE REAL ESTATE IN ICELAND

Only those resident in Iceland may acquire real estate there. Yet, the Minister concerned may in certain cases grant exceptions from this rule, and permit non-residents to own real property in the country (Act No. 63, November 28th, 1919).

Shipping. In order to be able to have a vessel registered in Iceland as an Icelandic vessel, the owner must, if an Icelandic subject, have been permanently resident in Iceland for at least the year immediately preceding, while a foreign subject, in order to acquire this right, is required to have been uninterruptedly domiciled in Iceland for not less than five years previous to obtaining the same privilege (Act No. 29, June 27th, 1925).

Trade Marks. Any person, having the right to conduct a trade or business in Iceland, may obtain the sole right of using a special trade mark by having it duly registered. In the same manner, legal protection for trade marks may be enjoyed by subjects of foreign States who have not the right of following a trade or pursuit in Iceland, provided Icelandic subjects are granted reciprocity in the countries concerned. A foreigner who wishes to have his trade mark registered in Iceland, must, however, have an agent residing there, to represent him in the event of a lawsuit arising in connexion with his trade mark, as all such cases must be pleaded in Icelandic courts (Act No. 43, Nov. 13th, 1903).